(b) if so, the details of the proposal;

(c) if not, the rationale therefore and the guidelines on which States have been chosen for such institutes; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to provide specialized medical care for the residents of Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), it is proposed to set up one AIIMS-like institution each in the States of Bihar (Patna), Chhattisgarh (Raipur), Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal), Orissa (Bhubaneshwar), Rajasthan (Jodhpur) and Uttaranchal (Rishikesh). These states were chosen as they are under served in terms of medical infrastructure, high incidence of mortality and morbidity, need for super-speciality services etc. PGIMER, Chandigarh, an institute of national importance is already providing specialised medical care to the people of Himachal Pradesh and therefore, at present, there is no proposal to set up an AIIMS like Institution in Himachal Pradesh.

Adverse effects of cosmetics

†2979. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that comon cosmetics such as talcum powder, perfumes, soap, oil nail polish, lipstick, etc. are injurious to health and even pose a threat of cancer;

(b) whether Government would take any step to warn consumers of harmful effects of cosmetics; and

(c) whether Government would eventually take steps to ban the manufacturing and sale of these synthetic, inorganic cosmetics products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No specific reports have been received in this Ministry that talcum powder, perfumes, soap, oil, nail polish and lipstick are injurious to health and even pose a threat of cancer.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) As per Schedule "S" of Drug & Cosmetics Rules all these products are required to conform to the standards laid down by Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS). As per IS 4707 (Part I) and (Part-II) of BIS Standards only such ingredients, which have been considered as safe for human use, are allowed in preparations of cosmetics and toiletries. Further Dermatological Safety of Cosmetics is covered under IS 4011 of BIS standards.

(c) In view of the above, the question for banning these cosmetics/ toiletries products does not arise.

Death cases reported as a result of failure of sterilization surgery

†2980. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of failure of sterilization operations and the number of cases of deaths due to sterilization operations reported during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the provisions for granting compensation in such cases;

(c) whether cases of failure of sterilization operations of both husband and wife have also been reported;

(d) if so, the numbers thereof, State-wise and the provisions for granting compensation to them and the situations in which compensation has been denied; and

(e) the details of the cases where compensation was denied to both husband and wife on failure of sterilization operations in Chhattisgarh and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Information for the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Prior to the introduction of National Family Planning Insurance Scheme in November, 2005, there was no provision for compensation for failure following sterilization under the Central Compensation Scheme. Under the present National F.P. Insurance Scheme, Rs. 20,000/- is to be paid to the acceptors of sterilization, in case of failure following sterilization.

(c) to (e) No such case has been reported by any State/UT in the last three years. However, one such case had been reported in 1998 from

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.